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 NEWS  1           Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  Jan 25   BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web
 NEWS  3  Jan 29   FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
 NEWS  4  Feb 01   DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update
                   frequency
 NEWS  5  Feb 19   Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
 NEWS  6  Mar 08   Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
 NEWS  7  Mar 22   TOXLIT no longer available
 NEWS  8  Mar 22   TRCTHERMO no longer available
 NEWS  9  Mar 28   US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAplus
                   and USPATFULL
 NEWS 10  Mar 28   LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY
 NEWS 11  Apr 02   PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN.  Use PAPERCHEM2 instead.
 NEWS 12  Apr 08   "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS 13  Apr 09   BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
 NEWS 14  Apr 09   ZDB will be removed from STN
 NEWS 15  Apr 19   US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
 NEWS 16  Apr 22   Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
 NEWS 17  Apr 22   BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
 NEWS 18  Apr 22   Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available

 NEWS EXPRESS  February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
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  * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *



FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:17:14 ON 30 APR 2002

=> file caplus
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                                                 ENTRY    SESSION
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 30 Apr 2002 VOL 136 ISS 18
FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 Apr 2002 (20020428/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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```
=> s shaving
          1274 SHAVING
          4142 SHAVINGS
L1        5129 SHAVING
               (SHAVING OR SHAVINGS)

=> s l1 and method
       2273264 METHOD
        952969 METHODS
       2959680 METHOD
               (METHOD OR METHODS)
L2        1066 L1 AND METHOD

=> s l2 and moistening
          3149 MOISTENING
             3 MOISTENINGS
           150 MOISTENING
               (MOISTENING OR MOISTENINGS)
L3           4 L2 AND MOISTENING

=> dis l3 1-4 bib abs

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN   1963:54233  CAPLUS
DN   58:34233
OREF 58:5889g-h,5889b
TI   Acceleration of the extraction of rosin by the addition of surfactants to
     the solvent
AU   Gurich, N. A.; Bronnikova, G. V.; Labusov, L. A.
SO   Nauchn.-Tekhn. Inform. Tsentr. Inst. Nauchn.-Tekhn. Inform. Bumazhn. i
     Derevoobrabat. Prom. Tsellyulozno-Bumazhn. Gidrolizn. i Lesokhim. Prom.,
     Sb. (1961) 11-12, 81-5
     From: Ref. Zh., Khim. 1962, Abstr. No. 15M6.
DT   Journal
LA   Unavailable
```

AB A series of comparative expts. were conducted under lab. conditions on the extn. of resinous substances from wood **shavings** contg. 8-10% 2.5-8 , and 48-50% moisture with gasoline or a solvent contg. 2-3% turpentine (control) and with gasoline contg. 0.25-0.001% OP-7 as a surfactant. The expts. were conducted at 20-60.degree.; the b.p. of the solvent was 95-105.degree.. Extn. was done in batches and under conditions approximating a continuous process, i.e. in a flowing current of solvent. When gasoline contg, 0.05% OP-7 was used, 105-7% resinous substances (compared with the control) was extd. from **shavings** with a moisture content of 5.3%. Extn. from **shavings** contg. 48% moisture (all other conditions being the same) was 117%, as compared with the control. The addn. of 0.05% or even 0.005% OP-7 to the gasoline shortened the extn. time by 1 hr. (time of extn. 6 hrs.). In analogous industrial expts., it was found that when a series-countercurrent extn. **method** was used, it was most expedient to add the OP-7 additive by **moistening** the **shavings** with it before they entered the head extractor of the series. Furthermore, the addn. of OP-7 by this means lessened caking of the sizing mesh with tarry substances. When this **method** of adding OP-7 was used, the residual resin content of the **shavings** was 1.9% and the total extn. was 87.7%. When gasoline was used without the OP-7 additive, the residual resin content was 2.6% and the total extn. was 84.4%. The rosin obtained by this **method** corresponded to ordinary extn. rosin. This rosin was suitable for soap making and for gluing paper.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1922:25388 CAPLUS
DN 16:25388
OREF 16:4337d-i,4338a-g
TI Chemical investigations of Swedish pine and spruce
AU Wahlberg, H. E.
SO Zellstoff u. Papier (1922), 2, 129-34,155-64,202-12
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB G. Kiellman in 1919 instituted an investigation to furnish a basis for judging the suitability of different kinds of wood for paper making. These changes have been studied: (a) annual rings, spring and fall wood, (b) for each disk, different quarters and circumferences, (c) for each trunk the height above ground and influence of injuries and abnormalities. Samples were taken as thin disks at different heights of the trunk, with notes on surrounding conditions. Samples consisted partly of mixed sawdust and coarse **shavings** of pine, and partly of disks several cm. thick. These disks were polished and photographed. For some detns. the whole disk was taken, for some a sector and for some a sample of the mixed finely ground disk. Each disk was marked into 60.degree. sectors facing northeast, southeast, southwest and northwest, resp., for the detn. of cellulose and resin content. The remaining 30.degree. sectors were used for sp. gr. and length of fiber detns. The max. twisting was detd. Spring and fall wood had to be ground separately as the grinding of mixed wood gave too high a content of spring wood. The line of demarkation between heart and sap wood is best shown in spruce by a 1% soln. of H_3OsO_4. **Moistening** a polished surface of pine shows the line satisfactorily. On 8 disks of spruce the line varied from the 23rd ring to the 51st ring with good agreement for each disk. The water content varies much in newly felled, rafted or piled wood; that of room-dry wood changed with the daily moisture in the air, up to 3%. Drying in vacuum at room temp. over P_2O_5 gave const. wt. after 48 hrs. Standing in a desiccator at atm. pressure the wood increased in wt. 0.1% daily, but regained const. wt. after renewed vacuum drying. Wood holding less than 20% water can be thoroughly dried in 3 days over P_2O_5 at 20 mm. pressure; wood holding more than 20% should first be dried for several hrs. in vacuum over H_2SO_4. The sp. gr. of spring wood (9 detns.) was 0.28-0.45, av. 0.31; for fall wood (9 detns.) was 0.50-0.82, av. 0.65; sp. gr. for the whole piece 0.39. Fall wood was 17.1% by vol. of the sample. The av.

width of the spring wood rings was detd. and from disks of irregular form the sp. gr. was detd. by a special formula and app. From 10 detns. the sp. gr. 0.307-0.434, av. = 0.361. The samples having the narrowest annual rings had the highest sp. gr. and those having the broadest annual rings the lowest sp. gr. From 9 detns. the sp. gr. = 0.345; the spring wood was sepd. from the fall wood; sp. gr. of spring wood = 0.307 and that of fall wood 0.601. From a comparison of the weather reports 1903-1918 and the sp. gr. of the corresponding annual rings W. concludes that weather has a strong influence on the sp. gr., damp and cold weather forming wood with a low sp. gr. The sp. gr. is detd. on wet wood but calcd. for dry wood from S = S1 (1-p), where S is the sp. gr. of the dry wood and S1 the sp. gr. of the wet wood holding 100% water. The shrinkage in spruce was detd. by weighing samples in the woods immediately on felling and again after drying; the shrinkage was 6.5-11.6%. Calcining at low and slowly rising temp. in an elec. oven (14 detns.) gave results (0.21-0.45%) which showed no relation between the ash content and the compactness of the wood. Four samples of the same material were extd. for fat and resin, 2 with Et2O and 2 with C6H6; 1 of the Et2O exts. and 1 of the C6H6 were made with the Soxhlet app., the other 2 at boiling temp., the time being 24 hrs. Exts. were: Et2O by Soxhlet 2.75, Et2O by boiling 4.72, benzene by Soxhlet 2.51 and benzene by boiling 2.92%. A wide glass tube with a linen bottom contg. the sample was set in a beaker so that the extg. liquid, condensed in a suitable cooler overhead, dropped back upon the sample at about 50-75 drops per min. Benzene was better for extn. than Et2O, MeOH, EtOH or a mixt. of benzene and alc. From 8 to 10 hrs. were found sufficient for extn., though some additional fat and resin were extd. in from 10 to 36 hrs. The benzene exts. were more const. as the time varied. Et2O and alc. redissolved the dried ext. but left a residue of 15-50%; benzene redissolved it completely. The compn. of the exts. was not detd. Practically the benzene extn. may be shortened to 1.5 hrs. and the subsequent alc. extn. to 6. Detns. on 18 samples showed that the water content and the drying conditions have more effect than oxidation during storage. Drying by heat causes noticeable changes in the wood, so the resin content should be detd. as soon as possible after felling the tree and the wood should be dried without heating. Alc. exts. more from pine than from spruce, and more from cambium, heart and knots, than from sap wood. The benzene exts. show greater variations from ring to ring than do the alc. exts. Following the same ring from top to root the distribution of resin is even in the sap wood. The distribution of resin around the tree is irregular. **Methods** for detg. cellulose are compared. By cellulose is meant the indifferent, lignin-free and wool-like substance left after the incrustations have been broken up and dissolved. Oxidation by Br seemed the best **method** but W. failed to find any means of hastening this reaction. W. selected the **method** of Councler and that of Klasson of first dissolving the bulk of the incrustations with bisulfite and then freeing the cellulose from the rest of the lignin by the Br **method**. App. is described. The cellulose content from 20 detns. varied from 40.3 to 49.9 with close agreement for the extg. liquid from the same sample. The cellulose content from another series of 25 detns. varied from 45.2 to 52.7. W. suggests calcg. the cellulose content in g. per 100 cm.2 instead of in g. per 100 g.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1922:25387 CAPLUS
DN 16:25387
OREF 16:4337d-i,4338a-g
TI Chemical investigations of Swedish pine and spruce
AU Wahlberg, H. E.
SO Svensk Pappers Tidning (1921), 25, 8-12,25-29,45-49,83-67
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB G. Klemman in 1919 instituted an investigation to furnish a basis for judging the suitability of different kinds of wood for paper making. These changes have been studied: (a) annual rings, spring and fall wood,

(b) for each disk, different quarters and circumferences, (c) for each trunk the height above ground and influence of injuries and abnormalities. Samples were taken as thin disks at different heights of the trunk, with notes on surrounding conditions. Samples consisted partly of mixed sawdust and coarse **shavings** of pine, and partly of disks several cm. thick. These disks were polished and photographed. For some detns. the whole disk was taken, for some a sector and for some a sample of the mixed finely ground disk. Each disk was marked into 60.degree. sectors facing northeast, southeast, southwest and northwest, resp., for the detn. of cellulose and resin content. The remaining 30.degree. sectors were used for sp. gr. and length of fiber detns. The max. twisting was detd. Spring and fall wood had to be ground separately as the grinding of mixed wood gave too high a content of spring wood. The line of demarkation between heart and sap wood is best shown in spruce by a 1% soln. of H_3OsO_4. **Moistening** a polished surface of pine shows the line satisfactorily. On 8 disks of spruce the line varied from the 23rd ring to the 51st ring with good agreement for each disk. The water content varies much in newly felled, rafted or piled wood; that of room-dry wood changes with the daily moisture in the air, up to 3%. Drying in vacuum at room temp. over P_2O_5 gave const. wt. after 48 hrs. Standing in a desiccator at atm. pressure the wood increased in wt. 0.1% daily, but regained const. wt. after renewed vacuum drying. Wood holding less than 20% water can be thoroughly dried in 3 days over P_2O_5 at 20 mm. pressure; wood holding more than 20% should first be dried for several hrs. in vacuum over H_2SO_4. The sp. gr. of spring wood (9 detns.) was 0.28-0.45, av. 0.34; for fall wood (9 detns.) was 0.50-0.82, av. 0.65; sp. gr. for the whole piece 0.39. Fall wood was 17.1% by vol. of the sample. The av. width of the spring wood rings was detd. and from disks of irregular form the sp. gr. was detd. by a special formula and app. From 10 detns. the sp. gr. 0.307-0.434, av. = 0.361. The samples having the narrowest annual rings had the highest sp. gr. and those having the broadest annual rings the lowest sp. gr. From 9 detns. the sp. gr. = 0.345; the spring wood was sepd. from the fall wood; sp. gr. of spring wood = 0.307 and that of fall wood 0.501. From a comparison of the weather reports 1903-1918 and the sp. grs. of the corresponding annual rings W. concludes that weather has a strong influence on the sp. gr., damp and cold weather forming wood with a low sp. gr. The sp. gr. is detd. on wet wood but calcd. for dry wood from $S = S_1(1-p)$, where S is the sp. gr. of the dry wood and S1 the sp. gr. of the wet wood holding 100% water. The shrinkage in spruce was detd. by weighing samples in the woods immediately on felling and again after drying; the shrinkage was 6.5-11.6%. Calcining at low and slowly rising temp. in an elec. oven (14 detns.) gave results (0.21-0.45%) which showed no relation between the ash content and the compactness of the wood. Four samples of the same material were extd. for fat and resin, 2 with Et_2O and 2 with C_6H_6; 1 of the Et_2O exts. and 1 of the C_6H_6 were made with the Soxhlet app., the other 2 at boiling temp., the time being 24 hrs. Exts. were: Et_2O by Soxhlet 2.75, Et_2O by boiling 4.72, benzene by Soxhlet 2.51 and benzene by boiling 2.92%. A wide glass tube with a linen bottom containing the sample was set in a beaker so that the extg. liquid, condensed in a suitable cooler overhead, dropped back upon the sample at about 50-75 drops per min. Benzene was better for extn. than Et_2O, MeOH, EtOH or a mixt. of benzene and alc. From 8 to 10 hrs. were found sufficient for extn. though some additional fat and resin were extd. in from 10 to 36 hrs. The benzene exts. were more const. as the time varied. Et_2O and alc. dissolved the dried ext. but left a residue of 15-50%; benzene redissolved it completely. The compn. of the exts. was not detd. Practically the benzene extn. may be shortened to 1.5 hrs. and the subsequent alc. extn. to 6. Detns. on 18 samples showed that the water content and the drying conditions have more effect than oxidation during storage. Drying by heat causes noticeable changes in the wood, so the resin content should be detd. as soon as possible after felling the tree and the wood should be dried without heating. Alc. exts. more from pine than from spruce, and more from cambium, heart and knots, than from sap wood. The benzene exts. show greater variations from ring to ring than do

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L3 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1916:15783 CAPLUS
DN 10:15783
OREF 10:2...f-i,2537a-i
TI Leat...s. (Tentative **method** of analysis for vegetable tanned leathe...
CS Repo... of Committee on Editing Methods of Analysis
SO J. A... Official Agr. Chemists (1916), 2(Part 2), 1-3
DT Journ...
LA Unav...lable
AB Grin... the sampl.acte.e slowly without undue heating and pass through a 10-m... sieve. It must not contain hard lumps. Heavily greased leathers (con...ining more than 20% of fat), must be planed into very thin **shavings**. Spread out the prepared sample and allow it to return to a...spheric moisture condition, mix thoroughly, and place in tightly cove... containers. Moisture:-Place 10 g. of sample in a tared shallow weigh... bottle, and dry in the water oven for 15 hours at 98-100.degree.. Cover, cool in a desiccator containing H2SO4, and weigh. The moisture present in the leather as received may be detd. by cutting it quickly into smal... pieces, and drying without grinding as directed above. Total Ash: Incinerate Slowly 5 g. of sample at a dull red heat. If difficulty is experienced in burning off the C, leach the residue with hot water, filter on an ashless filter, dry, and ignite the filter and residue, add the filt... to, evap. to dryness and ignite. Cool in a desiccator containing H2SO... and weigh. (The ash may be examd. for acids and bases by any suit... **method**. Al, Mg, Na, Ba, Ca and Pb are the bases and HCl ... H2SO4 are the acids which it may be necessary to det.) Insol. Ash: ...cinerate slowly, the residue from the extn. of the water-sol. matt... until all the C is burned off. Cool in a desiccator containing H2SO... and weigh. Fats: Place, without packing, 15 g. of the leather samp... in a Soxhlet or Johnson extractor with a layer of fat-free cotton abov... and below the sample. Extract 8-10 hrs. with petr. ether distg. betw... 50.degree. and 80.degree.. Heavily greased leathers (containing 15% ... more of fat) will require the max. time. Remove the receiving flas... evap. the petroleum ether on the steam bath, and dry the fat resi... for 3 hrs. in a water oven at 98-100.degree., cool in a desiceator and w...gh. Repeat the drying in the water oven for periods of 1-1.5 hrs., cool ... and weighing as before until no further loss in wt. occurs. Ret... the leather residue from the fat extn. for the extn. of water sol. mate...al. Extn., of water sol. material. **Method** 1: Evap. the petr... ether from the fat-free leather and moisten with 100-150 cc. of wat... Place a layer of cotton in the bottom of a soxhlet extractor desi...ed for making extns. at temps. below 100.degree.. (An extractor of this ...nd is furnished with a water jacket surrounding that portion of the app... containing the sample but not enclosing the side tube which carries the ... vapors to the condenser.) Transfer the moistened fat-free leather to ... extractor, and cover this with another layer of cotton to avoid siph...ing off solid particles. Maintain the temp. of the jacket sur...nding the Soxhlet at 50.degree.. (1) Pour 200 cc. of water

(including that used in **moistening** the leather) into the Soxhlet and allow it to siphon into the flask below, then heat and ext. for an hour. Remove the flame and transfer the ext. to a liter graduated flask. Then add water and continue the extn. as directed below, removing and transferring the ext. to the liter flask before each fresh addition of water. (2) Add 175 cc. of water and ext. for 2 firs. (3) Add 175 cc. of water and ext. for 3 hrs. (4) Add 175 cc. of water and ext. for 4 hrs. (5) Add 175 cc. of water and ext. for 4 firs. Transfer the last portion of the ext. to the graduated flask. This gives 14 hrs. extn. and an ext. which does not exceed 1 liter in vol. Dilute to 1 liter at room temp. and mix thoroughly. **Method** II: Digest overnight 30 g. of the fat-free leather in approx. 200 cc. of water. Transfer the leather and ext. to a percolator. Continue the extn. by percolating with water at 50.d g e.. Collect 2 liters of percolate, regulating the flow of water at such a rate that 2 liters will be collected in 3 hrs. Dil. to vol. at room temp. and mix thoroughly. To the ext. prepd. by **Method** I or II add a few drops of toluene to prevent fermentation of sugars, and reserve for the detn. of glucose, total solids, sol. solids, and non-tannins. Glucose: TO 200 cc. of the leather ext. add 25 cc. of a satd. soln. of normal Pb acetate, mix thoroughly, and filter at once through a dry plaited filter, returning the first portions of the filtrate to the filter until the filtrate becomes clear. Keep the containers and the funnel covered during these operations. Without waiting for the entire filtrate to run through, add 10-12 g. of solid K oxalate, shake frequently during 15-20 minutes, and filter through a dry plaited filter paper, returning the first runnings to the filter until the filtrate runs clear. Pipet 150 cc. of the last filtrate into a 600 cc. Erlenmeyer flask, add 5 cc. concd. HCl, and boil under a reflux condenser for 2 hrs. Cool, neutralize with Na2CO3 (solid), using a little phenolphthalein as indicator. Transfer to a 200 cc. flask, and make to volume with water. Filter through a double filter, and return the first runnings until the filtrate becomes perfectly clear. Determine the dextrose in the filtrate immediately by the Munson and Walker **method** (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 28, [illegible] 24, 541), equiv. to 0.5 g. of leather, and express the result as glucose. Total Solids: Det. as for tanning materials (J. Assoc. Official Agr. Chemists 1, Part 2, 53(1916)). Sol. Solids: Ibid. Non-tannins: Ibid. Sol. tannin: The difference between the percentage of sol. solids and the nontannins is the percentage of sol. tannin. Nitrogen: As for fertilizers. Gunning **Method**. (J. Assoc. Official Agr. Chemists 1, [illegible] 2, 7 (1916).) Hide substance: Multiply the percentage of N by 5.61. The result will be the percentage of hide substance present. Combined tannin: Deduct the percentages of moisture, insol. ash, sol. solids, and hide substances from 100. The result will be the percentage of combined tannin.

=> dis hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:17:14 ON 30 APR 2002)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:17:26 ON 30 APR 2002

L1 [illegible]129 S SHAVING
L2 [illegible]966 S L1 AND METHOD
L3 4 S L2 AND MOISTENING

=> s l1 a[illegible]l cream
[illegible]3 [illegible] CREAM
[illegible] CREAMS
[illegible], CREAM
(CREAM OR CREAMS)
L4 [illegible]5 L1 AND CREAM

=> s l4 a[illegible]method
2[illegible] L[illegible] METHOD

```
        9   1369 METHODS
       29  [illegible]60 METHOD
                (METHOD OR METHODS)
L5          60 L4 AND METHOD

=> s l5 a[illegible] hair
          [illegible]206 HAIR
            315 HAIRS
            [illegible]384 HAIR
                (HAIR OR HAIRS)
L6          17 L5 AND HAIR

=> s l6 a[illegible] razor
          1046 RAZOR
            65 RAZORS
          1078 RAZOR
                (RAZOR OR RAZORS)
L7           3 L6 AND RAZOR

=> dis l7 [illegible] bib abs

L7   ANSW[illegible] 1 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN   2001:[illegible]114  CAPLUS
DN   135:[illegible]
TI   Comp[illegible]tion and method for producing shaving
     crea[illegible]oam
IN   Karr[illegible], Villareal David
PA   Karr[illegible] Villareal, David, Mex.
SO   PCT [illegible]. Appl., 18 pp.
     CODE[illegible] PIXXD2
DT   Pate[illegible]
LA   Span[illegible]
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ------------------- ----  ------------  ---------------  --------
PI   WO 2[illegible]1032882      A1   20011108      WO 2001-MX23     20010424
         [illegible]: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
              CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,
              HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
              LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO,
              RU, SD, SE
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
              DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
              BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRAI MX 2[illegible]8938      A    20000424
AB   The [illegible]ntion relates to products and to a prodn. process of cosmetics
     that [illegible]vide a shaving foam (gels, creams, foams,
     soaps[illegible]among others) and prep. the hair (beard, moustache, among
     other[illegible]for cutting. This compn. produces sufficient foam and provides
     adequ[illegible] lubrication of the skin. It does not leave the feeling of
     dryne[illegible]normally felt after shaving and does not adhere so
     firml[illegible]to the blades of the razor so that said blades can be
     easil[illegible]rinsed. It also helps reduce inflammation of irritated skin. The
     cream[illegible]mpn. comprises the following: 1) foam-generating
     compo[illegible]ts (surfactants); 2) softeners to treat the face and 3) a
     coadj[illegible]nt for the treatment of skin disorders caused by ingrown
     hair, [illegible]ch also controls pH. Thus, a shaving
     cream [illegible]mprises stearic acid 20-30%, coconut oil 4-10%, potassium
     hydro[illegible]e 10-20%, glycerol 5-10%, anhyd. lanolin 0.5-10%, alkyl sodium
     sulfo[illegible] 1-4%, alkyl salicylate 4-10%, deionized water to 100%, with
     color [illegible]d perfume q.s.
RE.CNT  4      THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
               ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
```

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1991:76677 CAPLUS
DN 114:76677
TI Effects of skin preapplication treatments and postapplication cleansing agents on dermal absorption of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid dimethylamine by Fischer 344 rats
AU Pelletier, Omer; Ritter, Leonard; Caron, Joan
CS Pesticides Div., Environ. Health Cent., Ottawa, ON, K1A 0L2, Can.
SO J. Toxicol. Environ. Health (1990), 31(4), 247-60
CODEN: JTEHD6; ISSN: 0098-4108
DT Journal
LA English
AB Various methods of prepg. dermal application sites in rats prior to exposure to 2,4-D amine and the effect of various cleansing agents following exposure were examd. by measuring recoveries of [14C]2,4-D amine in skin, postapplication cleansing soln., blood, and urine. The mid-dorsal area of the rat was the site of application for 4 treatments tested: (1) **hair** clipping only, (2) **hair** clipping followed by an epilatory **cream**, (3) **hair** clipping plus **shaving** with an elec. **razor**, and (4) as in treatment 3 followed by washing with soap and water. A last prepn. was the rat's tail thoroughly brushed with soap and water. The results indicated that the tail contained >75% of the material, thus preventing its absorption into the blood stream and subsequent removal by cleansing. With treatment 1 the dense short **hair** remaining after clipping improved the absorption of 2,4-D as evidenced by considerably lower blood and urinary levels than treatments 2-4. With prepns. 1-4, 45-61% of the dose was removed with the 7-h postapplication cleansing and a further 5-6% with the subsequent 23-h cleansing. In other studies using prepn. 3 above, the following cleansing agents were tested: soap and water, water, isopropanol, acetone, and Rad-Con, a foam-producing cleanser. Rad-Con removed more 2,4-D from the skin than other cleansing agents after 7 h of exposure and more than soap and water after 23 h. The percentages of 2,4-D left on the skin following either 7- or 23-h cleansing with Rad-Con were 4-7%, nearly half those following the other cleansing agents. Cleansing agents other than Rad-Con presented little advantage over soap and water. With all cleansing agents, delaying cleansing from 7 to 23 h after exposure resulted in higher blood and urinary levels of 2,4-D measured 24 h after application.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1980:112424 CAPLUS
DN 92:112424
TI Art of **shaving** using a water-repellant organopolysiloxane
IN Rucker, Jimmy
PA USA
SO U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4188714	A	19791211	US 1975-603145	19750808

AB A **shaving method** comprises first washing the skin and wetting with H2O to provide a colorless transparent 1st liq. phase over the contacted skin area from which **hair** is to be shaved with a **razor** and depositing a drop of water-immiscible dimethylpolysiloxane compn., e.g. a mixt. of equal parts of SF 96 (350) with viscosity 350 cS and SF 96 (1000) with viscosity 1000 cS, across the length of the **razor** edge to produce a transparent colorless 2nd liq. phase which adheres to the vapor edge and is repellent to the 1st liq. phase. By moving the polysiloxane-coated **razor** edge across the water-wet area of the skin, a sharply defined low frictional interface is created

and the razor edge slides smoothly across the skin, cutting close to the skin with min. **hair** pull. Thus, no **shaving** **cream** or lather is required.

=> dis 16 1-17 bib abs

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2001:[illegible]14 CAPLUS
DN 135:3[illegible]3
TI Composition and **method** for producing **shaving** **cream**
IN Karren, Villareal David
PA Karren Villareal, David, Mex.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXD2
DT Patent
LA Spanish
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 20[illegible]2882	A1	20011108	WO 2001-MX23	20010424

W: [illegible]E, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, [illegible]O, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, [illegible]K, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, [illegible]T, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, [illegible]U, SD, SE
RW: [illegible]W, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, [illegible]E, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, [illegible]J, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI MX 20[illegible]-[illegible]38 A 20000424
AB The invention relates to products and to a prodn. process of cosmetics that provide a **shaving** foam (gels, **creams**, foams, soaps, among others) and prep. the **hair** (beard, moustache, among others) for cutting. This compn. produces sufficient foam and provides adequate lubrication of the skin. It does not leave the feeling of dryness normally felt after **shaving** and does not adhere so firmly to the blades of the razor so that said blades can be easily rinsed. It also helps reduce inflammation of irritated skin. The **cream** compn. comprises the following: 1) foam-generating compounds (surfactants); 2) softeners to treat the face and 3) a coadjuvant for the treatment of skin disorders caused by ingrown **hair**, which also controls pH. Thus, a **shaving** **cream** comprises stearic acid 20-30%, coconut oil 4-10%, potassium hydroxide 10-20%, glycerol 5-10%, anhyd. lanolin 0.5-10%, alkyl sodium sulfonate 1-4%, alkyl salicylate 4-10%, deionized water to 100%, with color and perfume q.s.
RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:[illegible]09 CAPLUS
DN 133:36[illegible]
TI **Method** for preventing or minimizing biodegradation of odorous and other biodegradable substances
IN Levin, [illegible]lbert; Pinchot, Roy; Lu, Yongming
PA Biosphere[illegible]s Incorporated, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI WO 2000063369 A1 20001116 WO 2000-US8881 20000404
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
EP 1173538 A1 20020123 EP 2000-920094 20000404
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
PRAI US 1999-305739 A 19990506
US 1999-441440 A 19991117
WO 2000-US8881 W 20000404
AB A **method** for preventing or minimizing biodegrdn. of a substance which normally contains a biodegradable compd. comprises replacing the biodegradable compd. with a corresponding lesser biodegradable compd. providing the same desired functionality, e.g., replacing a naturally occurring optical isomer with the corresponding unnatural optical isomer. Examples of such substances include odorous compds., fragrances, and non-fragrant substances which contain optical isomer(s), such as body lotions, soaps, deodorants, and dyes. When an odor absorber Zn L-glutamate (a natural form), readily biodegraded by microorganisms that are generally abundant in the treatment area, was replaced by Zn D-glutamate (an unnatural form), the odor removal function lasts considerably longer. Also, the moisturizing products contg. a humectant L-glucitol, the unnatural isomer, remain effective for a longer period of time, since the skin microorganisms cannot biodegrade L-glucitol.
RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:7[illegible] CAPLUS
DN 133:3[illegible]
TI Formulations and **methods** for reducing skin irritation
IN Hahn, Gary S.; Thueson, David O.
PA Cosmederm Technologies, USA
SO U.S., 30 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,716,625.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 6139867	A	20001031	US 1997-860993	19970623
US 5716625	A	19980210	US 1994-362100	19941221
WO 9619191	A1	19960627	WO 1995-US16985	19951221

W: AL, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT
RW: AT, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
EP 1136080 A1 20010926 EP 2001-115074 19951221
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE
PRAI US 1994-362100 A2 19941221
WO 1995-US16985 W 19951221
EP 1995-944548 A3 19951221
AB Compns. and **methods** are provided for inhibiting skin irritation attributable to chem. irritants or environmental conditions, by the application of an anti-irritant amt. of water-sol. strontium cation. The

compns. can be antiperspirants, deodorants, sunscreens, insect repellents, depilatories, **hair** dyes, **hair** bleaches, mouthwashes, ointments, suppositories, etc. Glycolic acid (6 % in 10 % ethanol-water) was used as a skin irritant. Strontium nitrate was coadministered as an anti-irritant to subject panels and was shown to inhibit cumulative irritation by 64-84 % at concns. ranging from 250 nM to 500 nM.

RE.CNT 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:[illegible] CAPLUS
DN 133:[illegible]
TI Reduction of **hair** growth by tyrosine kinase inhibitors
IN Henry, James P.; Ahluwalia, Gurpreet S.
PA The Gillette Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: PIXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000047202	A1	20000831	WO 2000-US4198	20000218
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6121228	A	20000919	US 1999-255063	19990222
BR 2000008239	A	20011106	BR 2000-8239	20000218
EP 1156778	A1	20011128	EP 2000-914636	20000218
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
PRAI US 1999-255063	A1	19990222		
WO 2000-US4198	W	20000218		

AB Mammalian **hair** growth is reduced by applying to the skin an inhibitor of protein-tyrosine kinase. A **method** is described for applying to the skin a compn. including an inhibitor of protein-tyrosine kinases in an amt. effective to reduce **hair** growth. The unwanted **hair** growth which is reduced may be normal **hair** growth, **hair** growth that results from an abnormal or diseased condition. The preferred compn. includes at least one inhibitor of protein-tyrosine kinase in a cosmetically and/or dermatol. acceptable vehicle. The compn. may be a solid, semi-solid, or liq. The compn. may be, for example, a cosmetic and dermatol. product in the form of an, for example, ointment, lotion, foam, **cream**, gel, or hydroalcoholic soln. The compn. may also be in the form of a **shaving** prepn. or an after-shave. Human **hair** follicle growth assays showed that tyrphostin A48, erbstatin, lavendustin A, Me caffeate, and tyrphostin AG1478 showed the inhibition rate of 40-100 %.

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:[illegible] CAPLUS
DN 132:[illegible]
TI Rheology modified compositions for pharmaceuticals and cosmetics
IN Bram, James Edmund
PA Henkel Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
CODEN: PIXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000018180	A1	20000323	WO 1999-US21210	19990909
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9960414	A1	20000403	AU 1999-60414	19990909
	BR 9913617	A	20010522	BR 1999-13617	19990909
	EP 1120180	A1	20010704	EP 1999-969018	19990909
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRAI	US 1998-104531	A	19980911		
	WO 1999-US21210	W	19990909		

AB Rheol. modified compns., and **methods** for forming the compns., are disclosed. The compns. and **methods** are useful in obtaining desirable properties, including viscosity, in cosmetic, pharmaceutical or household product formulations. Thus, a pearlescent **cream** rinse formulation contained Natrosol Plus-330 1.00, Natrosol-250HHR 0.30, and water 82.20% for the phase A. The phase B contained stearalkonium chloride (25%) 10.10, propylene glycol 1.50, Ph trimethicone 1.45, alkyl galactomannan 0.01, 2 Bu octanol 0.04, Oleth-20 1.50, Polyquaternium-17 (62 1.9 , and perfume and preservative qs to 100.00%.

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1999:628117 CAPLUS
DN 131:57748
TI Compositions and **methods** of treating keratin-related disorders and conditions comprising alkanoic acids
IN Buck, Carl J.
PA USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 70 pp.
CODEN: PIXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9940896	A1	19990819	WO 1999-US3169	19990212
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6241964	B1	20010515	US 1998-81256	19980519
	AU 9926002	A1	19990830	AU 1999-26002	19990212
	EP 1054667	A1	20001122	EP 1999-905970	19990212
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

PRAI US 1 [illegible]-23449 A 19980213
US 1 [illegible]-81256 A 19980519
US 1 [illegible]-172461 A 19981014
WO 1 [illegible]-US3169 W 19990212

AB Com[illegible]. and **methods** for treating keratin-related conditions and dis[illegible]ers such as straightening and styling **hair**, treating nail fun[illegible] conditions such as onychomycosis, ingrown nails, and hyperkeratotic con[illegible]tions of the epidermis such as psoriasis, acne, callouses, corns, ver[illegible]a, particularly plantar warts, and surface lines and blemishes of agi[illegible] skin by aiding the exfoliation of keratinocytes are disclosed. The com[illegible]. comprise at least one alkanoic acid in aq. soln. The compns. may als[illegible]e used as **shaving creams**, additives thereto, and dep[illegible]tories. An acetic acid lotion formulation was added to a regular **sha[illegible]g cream** and tested on the beard of 3 males and the leg[illegible]ir of two volunteers. **Shaving** appeared easier and[illegible]. results smoother (softer skin feel).

RE.CNT THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANS[illegible]. 7 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 199[illegible]33966 CAPLUS
DN 131[illegible]655
TI Su[illegible]tant blends for generating a stable wet foam comprising acyl lac[illegible]te
IN Dal[illegible]erd H.; Cook, James W.
PA R.T[illegible]. Corporation, USA
SO U.S[illegible]7 pp.
COD[illegible] USXXAM
DT Pat[illegible]
LA Eng[illegible]h

FAN.CNT

	PAT[illegible]. NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US [illegible]81	A	19990615	US 1997-957128	19971024
OS	MAP[illegible]131:35655				

AB Su[illegible]tant blends that generate a stable spherical foam are disclosed. The[illegible]factant blends contain a nonionic surfactant or an amphoteric su[illegible]tant as the principal foaming agent, and a sufficient amt. of an ac[illegible]actylate to enhance foam vol. and provide a foam that remains in a sph[illegible]cal form for up to about forty minutes. A **method** of ge[illegible]ting a long-lasting foam also is disclosed. A cleansing compn. co[illegible]ed sodium lauryl ether sulfate 1.2, cocamidopropyl betaine 5.2, soc[illegible]lauroyl lactylate 0.5, and deionized water 82.1%. The viscosity of bul[illegible]p[illegible]. was 13 mPa.s.

RE.CNT THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANS[illegible] 8 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 199[illegible]02283 CAPLUS
DN 129[illegible]820
TI **Sha**[illegible]g composition containing bacteriostatic/hemostatic agents for [illegible]ting pseudofolliculitis barbae
IN Wil[illegible], L[illegible]ac; Darkwa, Adu Gyamfi; Villanueva, Apolonio L.
PA Joh[illegible]. Products Co., Inc., USA
SO PCT[illegible]t. Appl., 35 pp.
COD[illegible] PIXXD2
DT Pat[illegible]
LA Eng[illegible]h

FAN.CNT

	PAT[illegible]NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO [illegible]	A1	19980618	WO 1997-US22044	19971208

[illegible] AE, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD,

MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN
W: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US	53709	A	19981229	US 1996-766395	19961212
AU	55146	A1	19980703	AU 1998-55146	19971208
EP	7895	A1	19991124	EP 1997-951521	19971208
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP	01505913	T2	20010508	JP 1998-526779	19971208
ZA	11100	A	19980615	ZA 1997-11100	19971210
NO	02951	A	19990729	NO 1999-2851	19990611
BR	13576	A	20000314	BR 1997-13576	19990614
PRAI US	96-766395	A	19961212		
WO	97-US22044	W	19971208		

AB A t[illegible]cally applied **shaving** compn. for use by a human subject suf[illegible]ring from or prone to development of pseudofolliculitis barbae is dis[illegible]osed. The compn. comprises as its active ingredient about 0.01-5 % by [illegible] of a bacteriostatic/hemostatic agent, and an aq. or water-miscible sol[illegible]nt, a volatile silicone and a thickening agent. A **method** of [illegible]moving **hair** from a hairy skin area of such a subject com[illegible]ising the application of a topical **shaving** compn. contg. abo[illegible].01-5 % by wt. of a bacteriostatic/hemostatic agent prior to rem[illegible]l of the **hair** by **shaving**, tweezing or waxing, is als[illegible]isclosed. A **shaving** lotion contained Salcare SC-60 1.00, gly[illegible]in 5.00, stannous fluoride 1.00, cyclomethicone 5.00, Salcare SC-96 2.5[illegible] Avamid-150 0.50, and cooling aid (comprising peppermint oil 89, men[illegible]l, menthyl lactate 5, and floral 85% benzyl alc. 5%) 0.10%. App[illegible]ion of the lotion in male and female volunteers with mild to mod[illegible] pseudofolliculitis barbae showed marked improvement over inactive con[illegible]th impressive clearing in as little as 2 wk and complete cle[illegible]g within 3 wk on both the neck and face of males and shaved groin and[illegible]gh of females.

L6 ANS[illegible] 9 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 199[illegible]95817 CAPLUS
DN 125[illegible]7.3
TI For[illegible]ns and **methods** for reducing skin irritation
IN Hab[illegible]ey Scott; Thueson, David Orel
PA Cos[illegible] Technologies, USA
SO PCT[illegible] Appl., 56 pp.
COD[illegible]: [illegible]IXXD2
DT Pat
LA Eng[illegible]h
FAN.CNT

PAT[illegible]	NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO	[illegible].8	A1	19960627	WO 1995-US16990	19951221
	W: [illegible], AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, [illegible]E, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, [illegible]G, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, [illegible]M, TT				
	RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, [illegible]T, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, [illegible], SN, TD, TG				
CA	[illegible]	AA	19960627	CA 1995-2208268	19951221
AU	[illegible]	A1	19960710	AU 1996-46901	19951221
EP	[illegible]	A1	19971022	EP 1995-944552	19951221
	R: [illegible], BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
BR	[illegible]	A	19980113	BR 1995-10488	19951221
US	[illegible]6	A	19990928	US 1997-860959	19970623
PRAI US	[illegible]-[illegible]62101		19941221		
WO	[illegible]-[illegible]16990		19951221		

AB Com[illegible] and **methods** are provided for inhibiting skin irritation att[illegible]le to chem. irritants or environmental conditions by the app[illegible]n of an anti-irritant amt. of aq. divalent calcium cation. The tim[illegible]e of irritation responses for a panel of humans treated with 250 mM [illegible] nitrate in a lactic acid skin irritation challenge is shown.

L6 ANS[illegible] OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 199[illegible]18 4 CAPLUS
DN 124[illegible]
TI Ana[illegible]f ultraviolet absorbers in cosmetics by two dimension NMR spe[illegible]py
AU Mor[illegible]chiro; Itoh, Kouichi; Suzuki, Sukeji; Nakamura, Hiroshi
CS Tok[illegible]op. Res. Lab. Public Health, Tokyo, 169, Japan
SO Jpn.[illegible]oxicol. Environ. Health (1996), 42(1), 60-6
COD[illegible]HEC; ISSN: 0013-273X
DT Jou[illegible]
LA Jap[illegible]e
AB Sim[illegible]and reliable **methods** for the qual. and quant. anal. of UV abs[illegible]in cosmetics by 2 dimension NMR (2D-NMR) were presented. The pro[illegible]consists of the following direct **method** for the sam[illegible]ntg. more than 2% of UV absorbers and of the concn. **met**[illegible] the samples contg. less than 2% of UV absorbers. One hun[illegible] 300 mg of cosmetics was weighed, placed into a test tube, and add[illegible] of satd. sodium chloride soln. and 1 mL of the CDCl3 soln. con[illegible]e of pyrazine and 0.5% of tetramethylsilane. The mixt. was shaken for[illegible]min and centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 10 min. The CDCl3 soln. was tra[illegible]nsferred into a NMR tube. Five to 50 g of samples was weighed, placed int[illegible] mL sepg. funnel, added 80 mL of satd. sodium chloride soln., and[illegible]with 30 mL of chloroform for 3 times. The chloroform layer was eva[illegible]dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in 1 mL[illegible]CDCl3 soln. for NMR measurements as described in the direct **met**[illegible]he 13C-1H heteronuclear shift correlated NMR spectra (HE[illegible]f UV absorbers in the CDCl3 soln. were measured for the sim[illegible]us qual. anal. of UV absorbers by the fingerprint ide[illegible]tion, and relative integral intensity in their 1H-NMR signals was[illegible]or the quant. anal. using pyrazine as an internal std. The pro[illegible]ethods were successfully applied to the anal. of UV abs[illegible]n cosmetics.

L6 ANS[illegible] OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 199[illegible] CAPLUS
DN 124[illegible]
TI Com[illegible]wo-part reducing agent/humectant **shaving** system for imp[illegible]shaving comfort
IN Sto[illegible]la Leum; Stifle, Charles W.
PA Gil[illegible]., USA
SO PCT[illegible]pl., 22 pp.
COD[illegible]MD2
DT Pat[illegible]
LA Eng[illegible]

FAN.CNT

PAT[illegible]	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9531960	A1	19951130	WO 1995-US6011	19950516
AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TT				
MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, TD, TG				
US 5500210	A	19960319	US 1994-247915	19940523
ZA [illegible]	A	19960115	ZA 1995-3797	19950510
CA [illegible]	AA	19951130	CA 1995-2190959	19950516

	AU 9[illegible]	A1	19951218	AU 1995-24383	19950516
	EP 7[illegible]	A1	19970312	EP 1995-918438	19950516
	EP 7[illegible]	B1	20000105		
	[illegible], BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
	CN 1[illegible]	A	19970507	CN 1995-193242	19950516
	BR 9[illegible]	A	19970819	BR 1995-7748	19950516
	JP 1[illegible]	T2	19980120	JP 1995-530345	19950516
	AT 1[illegible]	E	20000115	AT 1995-918438	19950516
	ES 2[illegible]	T3	20000416	ES 1995-918438	19950516
	AU 9[illegible]	A1	19990930	AU 1999-42386	19990730
PRAI	US 1[illegible]7915	A	19940523		
	AU 1[illegible]383	A3	19950516		
	WO 1[illegible]6011	W	19950516		

AB A me[illegible] improving **shaving** comfort by softening the **hair** shaved so as to reduce the cutting force required to cut [illegible]isclosed. The novel **method** comprises carrying out the [illegible]ing sequential steps: (a) contacting an area of **hair** to b[illegible]ed with a reducing agent that breaks disulfide linkages in **hair** [illegible]contacting the area of **hair** treated in step (a) [illegible] humectant and allowing it to dry or partially dry; (c) cont[illegible]t the area treated in step (b) with water to hydrate the **hair** [illegible]d) **shaving** the hydrated **hair** of step [illegible]. Application of a 11.5% cysteine soln. pH = 9.5 for 4 min as redu[illegible]ent and 25% aq. glycerin for 3 min as humectant before **shav**[illegible]rd according to above procedure reduced cutting force by [illegible]s compared with foamy shave **cream** as control.

L6 ANSW[illegible]F 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1995[illegible] CAPLUS
DN 124:[illegible]
TI Dete[illegible]on of cationic preservatives in cosmetics by high performance liq[illegible]matography
AU Haru[illegible]ichiko; Okaya, Yoshio
CS Pola[illegible] D Lab., Pola Chem. Ind., Inc., Yokohama, 244, Japan
SO Jpn.[illegible]xicol. Environ. Health (1995), 41(5), 367-74
CODE[illegible]EC; ISSN: 0013-273X
DT Jour[illegible]
LA Japa[illegible]
AB A si[illegible]ethod by high performance liq. chromatog. (HPLC) was deve[illegible]for the simultaneous detn. of 4 preservatives in cosmetics, chlo[illegible]ne gluconate (GCH), benzalkonium chloride (BzAC), benzethonium chlo[illegible]zEC) and cetylpyridinium chloride (CPC). A sample of a cosm[illegible]ontg. GCH, BzAC, BzEC, and CPC was dissolved in THF or MeOH. For [illegible]ution of BzAC, BzEC, and CPC, the sample was passed through a Bond[illegible]CX cartridge. After washing the cartridge with MeOH, BzAC, BzEC[illegible]PC were eluted with 0.1 M NaClO4/MeOH. On the other hand, for the [illegible]n of GCH, the sample was passed through Bondelute CBA cartridge. Afte[illegible]ing the cartridge with MeOH, GCH was eluted with a soln. of 0.2 M K[illegible]H3CN (1:1). The optimum condition for the sepn. by HPLC of 4 pre[illegible]es in cosmetics was as follows: column, TSK gel ODS 80 TM (4.6 mm I[illegible]mes. 150 mm); mobile phase, CH3CN-H2O-THF-acetic acid (40:[illegible]0.2) contg. 0.2% sodium lauryl sulfate, 1.2 mL/min; column temp[illegible]degree.; detection wavelength, 263 nm.

L6 ANSW[illegible]F 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 199[illegible] CAPLUS
DN 114:[illegible]
TI Eff[illegible] skin preapplication treatments and postapplication cleansing age[illegible]ermal absorption of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid dim[illegible]ine by Fischer 344 rats
AU Pell[illegible] Omer; Ritter, Leonard; Caron, Joan
CS Pest[illegible] Div., Environ. Health Cent., Ottawa, ON, K1A 0L2, Can.
SO J. T[illegible]. Environ. Health (1990), 31(4), 247-60
CODE[illegible]HD6; ISSN: 0098-4108

DT Jou
LA Eng.
AB Vari ethods of prepg. dermal application sites in rats prior to e re to 2,4-D amine and the effect of various cleansing agents foll g exposure were examd. by measuring recoveries of [14C]2,4-D amine in s postapplication cleansing soln., blood, and urine. The mid- al area of the rat was the site of application for 4 treatments test (1) **hair** clipping only, (2) **hair** clipping foll by an epilatory **cream**, (3) **hair** clipping plus **sha** with an elec. razor, and (4) as in treatment 3 followed by was ith soap and water. A last prepn. was the rat's tail thoroughly bru with soap and water. The results indicated that the tail retained >75 the material, thus preventing its absorption into the blood stream and equent removal by cleansing. With treatment 1 the dense short **hair** aining after clipping improved the absorption of 2,4-D as evi d by considerably lower blood and urinary levels than treatments 2-4. th prepns. 1-4, 45-61% of the dose was removed with the 7-h pos ication cleansing and a further 5-6% with the subsequent 23-h cle g. In other studies using prepn. 3 above, the following cleansing age re tested: soap and water, water, isopropanol, acetone, and Rad- a foam-producing cleanser. Rad-Con removed more 2,4-D from the ski n other cleansing agents after 7 h of exposure and more than soap and after 23 h. The percentages of 2,4-D left on the skin following eit - or 23-h cleansing with Rad-Con were 8-12%, nearly half those fol g the other cleansing agents. Cleansing agents other than Rad-Con pre d little advantage over soap and water. With all cleansing age delaying cleansing from 7 to 23 h after exposure resulted in hig lood and urinary levels of 2,4-D measured 24 h after application.

L6 ANS 4 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 198 5 44 CAPLUS
DN 100: 4
TI Age r conditioning **hair**, skin and nails, and the application **met** used with this agent
IN Gro , Jean Francois; Dubief, Claude
PA Ore A. , Fr.
SO Ger en., 48 pp.
COD WXXBX
DT Pat
LA Ger
FAN.CNT 1

	PAT	NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE	518	A1	19830818	DE 1983-3305318	19830216
	DE	18	C2	19920910		
	FR	27	A1	19830819	FR 1983-2426	19830215
	FR	27	B1	19850614		
	GB	80	A1	19830824	GB 1983-4151	19830215
	GB	80	B2	19850829		
	JP	806	A2	19830910	JP 1983-23682	19830215
	JP	843	B4	19910327		
	CA	29	A1	19850430	CA 1983-421708	19830216
	US	74	A	19871201	US 1983-467185	19830216
PRAI	LU	83949		19820216		

AB A c ic contains 0.01-10% by wt. of a cationic polymer of the pol e, polyaminopolyamide or quaternary polyammonium type and 0.05-5% by f an aq. or org. solvent suspension of anionic polymer particles. The etic also contains a surfactant. A **hair** conditioner con d Gafquat 755 [53633-54-8] 0.5, Appretan ANT [88232-08-0] 4, Cel e QP 4400 0.8, dimethyldistearylammonium chloride 0.3, and per , coloring, preservatives, and H2O to 100 g. The prepn. was adj to pH 7 with HCl.

L6 ANS 5 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 198(6424 CAPLUS
DN 92:1 24
TI Art shaving using a water-repellant organopolysiloxane
IN Ruc Jimmy
PA USA
SO U.S. pp.
COD USXXAM
DT Pat
LA Eng

FAN.CNT

PAT	NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US	364	A	19791211	US 1975-603145	19750808

AB A sh ng **method** comprises first washing the skin and wet with H2O to provide a colorless transparent 1st liq. phase over the n skin area from which **hair** is to be shaved with a raz spreading a drop of water-immiscible dimethylpolysiloxane compn., e.g. mixt. of equal parts of SF 96 (350) with viscosity 350 cS and SF 96 (10 with viscosity 1000 cS, across the length of the razor edge to pro a transparent colorless 2nd liq. phase which adheres to the vapor edg is repellent to the 1st liq. phase. By moving the pol oxane-coated razor edge across the water-wet area of the skin, a sha defined low frictional interface is created and the razor edge sli smoothly across the skin, cutting close to the skin with min. **hai** l. Thus, no **shaving cream** or lather is red.

L6 ANS 16 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 197 508 CAPLUS
DN 73: 3
TI Tox gical study of cosmetics
AU Glo er, Christian
CS Tox . Lab., Firma Henkel and Cie G.m.b.H., Duesseldorf, Ger.
SO J. Cosmet. Chem. (1970), 21(5), 313-42
COD JSCCA5
DT Jou
LA Ger

AB A s e is presented for toxicol. examn. of either the raw material or the ished cosmetic and unequivocal establishment of its safety. Tables are n up listing cosmetic components vs. the need for various animal and n tests for acute and subacute toxicity, topical absorption, skin and ous membrane tolerance, sensitization, photoallergy, phototoxicity, inh ion, etc. The finished products tested are shampoos, **hair** ble , **hair** dyes, cold waves, neutralizers, depilatories, **hai** ssings, hair hardeners, **hair** sprays, **hai** nics, hair conditioners, nail lacquer, nail ha rs, nail lacquer removers, cuticle removers, light protective oils and ams, light protective sprays, toothpastes, mouthwashes, aic denture wearers, oral sprays, deodorants and antiperspirant lot sticks, sprays, soaps, powders, makeup bases and rouges, lip s, **shaving creams**, bath additives, etc. Tox . **methods** are described and discussed; e.g. for detn. of pho icity the use of hairless mice is recommended; an app. for detn. of ation tox city is shown; skin tolerance in humans is best detd. by pat sts; for detn. of mucous membrane tolerance eye instillation of hic ild. solns. is recommended. 59 refs.

L6 ANS 17 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 194 6 CAPLUS
DN 39:
OREF 39: ,1248c-e
TI Con dithizone **method** for lead analysis
AU Buc er, Frank H.
SO Sca rfumery Cosmetics (1944), 17, 521-2

DT Jou:
LA Unav ible
AB cf. (. 38, 356?.7. The **method** is essentially the same as othe: ithizone **methods** in the literature. The main differences are ' prepn. of the sample and the use of only 1 extn. It is strictly a cont . **method** useful for a considerable no. of routine anal s, accurate to 10-20%. Dissolve a 10-g. sample of lather or bru: ss **shaving cream** or miscellaneous water-sol. or dis ible products in 50-75 cc. hot water and add 15 cc. concd. HNO3. To a -g. sample of dental **cream** add 15 cc. concd. HNO3 and when e reaction, if any, stops, add 50-75 cc. hot water. Ash a 10-g. samp f **hair** tonics, deodorants, cold **creams**, oint: s or food products in Pyrex dishes on a gas hot plate for 4-5 hrs. to s: e away fatty material and finish the ashing in a muffle at 500. ee. for 2 hrs. Treat the ash with 15 cc. concd. HNO3 and add 50-7 . hot water. Heat all solns. prepd. as described nearly to boil , cool, transfer to a 100-cc. flask, make to volume and proceed with e usual extn. of a 10-cc. aliquot.